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# EMPIRE STATE

# ARCHITECT

An abstract geometric pattern composed of thick, stylized lines in red and white against a black background. The lines form various angular shapes, including triangles, chevrons, and zig-zags, creating a complex, non-representational design.



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1818

## CUSTOM MADE STEEL WINDOWS



*Photo by Ezra Stoller (EST)*

Inland Steel Company Research & Development Laboratories, East Chicago, Indiana  
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The large fixed windows comprising the window walls in this extensive laboratory complex were carefully engineered in close cooperation with the architectural designers. Special attention was given to windload, glazing and installation. All window frame components (head, jamb and sill members) were machined from light structural steel beams and hot-dip galvanized before assembly. From the outset all Hope's efforts in engineering, fabrication and erection were directed towards producing an installation of custom steel windows which would require minimal future maintenance.

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## letters to the editor

Gentlemen:

Just returned from the New York State Association of Architects Convention, which I attended with my husband, I am taking the liberty of forwarding some miscellaneous impressions and observations.

May I say, at the outset, that I had cause for both delight and dismay at the convention -- delight with the stimulating thoughts and discussions I was privileged to audit with the participants in the program panels; dismay at the proportion of those in attendance who demonstrated their apathy to "professional concerns" by their absence from the panel programs and the lovely slide shows, "Facade" and "Wildflower." If there is so little interest evinced by the programs and proceedings at these conventions, why have them? After all, panelists merely discussed the directions of the architect's future, racial problems, aesthetic standards, management efficiency, meeting clients' needs in both public and private sectors, escalating costs, architectural education, participation of younger men, environmental rescue and related subjects. • Is it possible that such conventions are no more than an opportunity for a few days away from office routine?

Granting that a long dinner speech, on a subject presented to unwilling "subjects," at the end of a long programmed day (which relatively few attended anyway), was a bit much: I suspect that little short of fifty lovely dancing girls would have proved any more intriguing.

I spoke to one iconoclastic New Englander who thought a challenging media approach to conventioning might answer the program needs of the future. Poppycock! If architects and planners are so disinterested that they do not feel the people who occupy housing are their clients (rather than landlords and administrators), and, accordingly, do not learn to talk with those clients -- whether rich or poor, black or white; and, if architects and planners do not consider the students and teachers in schools as their clients (rather than school boards and officials); we shall enjoy (!) a spate of continued impersonality, ugliness and discontent, as well as an atmosphere polluted both physically and psychologically.

Our long-haired, far-out young are indicting us and all of our expertise for our indifference to the fate of our cities and their peoples. They say we are oblivious to true beauty, to salvaging our natural endowments, to sensitizing ourselves to others. Is this true of architects? From where I sat at the convention, I must say regretfully that the answer is affirmative. It seems to me that the architectural profession (like my own -- teaching) lacks the courage to seriously outline priorities and to fight for them in the halls of Congress. Further, architects do damnably little to educate the public via the media in our schools.

If there is not more active support for stated professional ideals and goals, then the condemnation by the young and their charges of hypocrisy must be accepted, since our children will be the inheritors of the world we create.

Sincerely,

Phyllis Kagan

\* \* \*

Editor:

The author refers to the panel discussions whose members were: Milton Musicus, Administrator, Municipal Services Adm., NYC; Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, President, AIA; Richard Ravitch, Vice Pres., HRH Construction; Ira Robbins, former Vice Chairman, NYC Housing Authority.

The speakers' statements were made in a constructive spirit and indicated areas where improvement in the architects' work was necessary, particularly in the design of public buildings. Architects on their part have, in the past, called attention to the long and arduous road in processing their project through city agencies. Former Commissioner of Public Works, Eugene Hult, had once listed 39 steps

(continued on page 4)

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE  
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THE STATE ORGANIZATION OF THE AIA

# EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

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MARCH 1971

No. 1

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## LETTERS - (continued)

a project must go through from start to finish. Undoubtedly there is room for improvement in the procedures of city departments and steps are being taken to accomplish this. At the same time, it is incumbent upon the architect to scrutinize his own methods with the aim of achieving better results both for his benefit and that of his client. It is the purpose of this article to concentrate on the architect's role in the planning of public buildings.

The increasing complexity of building design caused by the rapid acceleration of technological progress, proliferation of laws and agencies, higher and higher construction and production costs, and a shortage of qualified personnel have made the practice of architecture more difficult than ever. It is, therefore, essential for the architect to be on the alert for means of making his practice more efficient. The writer supervised the design of public buildings costing hundreds of millions of dollars and collaborated with dozens of architectural and engineering firms. This has furnished a unique opportunity to become familiar with their methods, their strong points and their weaknesses. The recommendations below are offered as construction suggestions to architects dealing with governmental agencies:

1. Work To Start As Soon As Authorized. The allotted time set for a phase of the planning, such as development of the program, preliminary plans, or working drawings, may seem ample based on the architect's experience with his private buildings. However, he must realize that in dealing with a city agency, it is necessary, as required both by law and the needs of the project, for his work to be reviewed and approved by several departments and a number of people. The time set in the architect's contract reflects this situation. For example, four months for the preparation of preliminary plans may appear to be ample. However, if the project is large and one with which the firm is unfamiliar, considerable research and study may be required. There may be a need for a number of resubmittals and reviews of the design. Occasionally, reviews cannot be given immediately upon receipt due to the pressure of work, since the department has a large program. An early start is important.

Faster progress can be made by spending sufficient time to learn the project requirements before preparing any drawings. Public buildings are highly specialized and complicated projects which an architect usually gets only once. They require considerable study before one can obtain sufficient knowledge of their intricate functioning.

2. A Competent Project Architect. It is essential that a competent and experienced project architect be assigned to the project. The architect is a busy executive who must rely to a large extent on key employees. Occasionally, the project architect is changed during the preparation of the design for various reasons. Such switching invariably causes delay since the knowledge that he has gained is lost. Careful selection of the best qualified project architect, and his continuity on the job, is essential. Letters, minutes of meetings, and reports should be as concise as possible, particularly since copies are distributed to a number of people and departments. When letters are mailed to the Department, it is desirable to send a copy directly to the Project Architect since it may take a week, more or less, before he received the original through channels.

The architect should obtain approval of each phase of his work before proceeding to the next. On one project, a large penitentiary, the architect presented a complete set of preliminary plans a few weeks after he was authorized to proceed. The plans indicated a high rise structure. The scheme was quickly rejected by the sponsor department as being unrealistic. The nature of the institution required a considerable degree of circulation of the inmates to a central dining room, reception and discharge, transfer to courts, etc. A tall building would have necessitated substantial dependence upon elevator transportation, a procedure both hazardous and time consuming. In this instance, submittal of simple schematic drawings first would have been sufficient to arrive at an understanding as to whether the institution should be vertical or horizontal.

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. Harry Gluckman, Publisher.

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## Member Receives National Appointment

"Mr. Joseph Douglas Weiss A.I.A. has been appointed by Mr. Elliott Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to serve on the Technical Committee on Housing of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging for a term beginning immediately, and ending May 31, 1972.

Mr. Weiss has been Chairman of the National Committee on Housing for the Aging of the American Institute of Architects in 1963.

He is a former member of the Health and Hospital Committee of the New York Chapter A.I.A. where he acted as Chairman of the Special Purpose Buildings Committee.

He is the author of "Better Buildings for the Aged" and specializes in buildings for Housing and Health Care for the Elderly.

Mr. Weiss is a member of the firm WEISS WHELAN EDELBAUM WEBSTER whose main office is in New York City."

## LETTERS - (continued)

3. Sufficient Prints for Review. Occasionally drawings are reviewed by several members of the architectural and engineering staff. When one set of prints must be reviewed by several people, considerable delay may result. Transmitting a sufficient number of prints will permit simultaneous review and thus save time.

4. Follow-Up. After submittal of material to the Department, should there be a delay in receiving a reply, it is helpful to call the departmental Project Architect to inquire concerning progress. A visit to the department to ascertain the reason for the delay, and possibly cooperation in working out a problem, often helps. Where possible, arrange for meetings with the department staff for immediate reviews of plans and decisions on policy. Letters and drawings require time for transmittal and routing and must pass over the desks of several people before reaching the person who will examine the material and make the necessary decisions. They must also take their turn with like material of other projects. A meeting can be a short cut, the minutes of the meeting constituting an official record of the decisions.

The production of plans for public buildings has become more difficult than ever, aggravated by sharply rising costs. Government organizations and the architects should carefully evaluate this process and make every effort to improve it. Only by the concerted action of all parties can progress be achieved.

In designing a public building, the architect should keep in mind the basic factors of efficient operation, minimum maintenance, a distinctive and attractive exterior, and reasonable cost. Designs which would tend to compromise these factors should be carefully scrutinized. Departments wish to encourage architectural excellence. This requires proper balance between under and over-design and good judgment and skill on the part of the architect.

5. Reasonably Accurate Preliminary Construction Cost Estimates. The architect should exercise great care in the preparation of preliminary construction cost estimates. Should the final cost be substantially higher, this poses a serious problem for the Department and for the Budget Directors' Office who must pass upon this cost. It creates a difficult choice of accepting what appears to be an inordinately high cost, or having the plans redrawn with the resultant delays and price increases due to continuing cost escalation. The architect is placed in an unfavorable position with the city, and at the same time, is unhappy because his fee does not reflect the higher cost of the project.

One method by which an architect can check his preliminary construction cost is to refer to the Estimating Section of the Department. This section maintains cost per cubic foot data of most buildings. By making knowledgeable assumptions, this data can be updated and adjusted to meet the new conditions.

6. Judgment in Preparing a Program. An architect's contract will either include a program prepared by the Department, or will make provision for the architect to write his own program in collaboration with the sponsor department. If it is the latter, the architect has a vital responsibility. There is no other phase of the design which effects construction costs more than the setting up of a program.

A major problem in the preparation of a program is the desire of the officials of the sponsor department to make certain that the new building will have ample facilities. This is understandable since the existing structure, which the new project is intended to replace, is inadequate and antiquated. However, the architect has more than a clerical obligation of incorporating into the program verbatim, requests for space made by a city official. The experienced architect should guide with tact and good judgment so that the project is neither over nor underdesigned. Unnecessary facilities and oversized rooms will not necessarily result in a better functioning building.

7. Elaborate Brochures. The department expects a neat and comprehensive brochure, the cost of production depending upon the size of the project. Over-emphasis on too voluminous and elaborate a brochure is not required, particularly if it takes weeks to prepare. Unless especially called for, as a study of the comparative merits of a structural system or wall design, details at this stage are unnecessary.

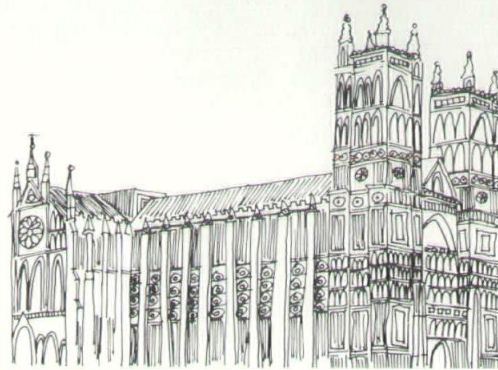
8. Closer Cooperation Between Architects and Their Consulting Engineers. This is essential to avoid construction problems with delays and unnecessary change orders. Many otherwise excellent plans have been marred by a lack of coordination between architectural and engineering drawings, making it impossible to install work as designed.

Morris Rothenberg

Mr. Rothenberg has served the City of New York as Senior Architect and Chief, Architectural Section, Department of Public Works, Municipal Services Administration for many years. He is now in private practice as a consulting architect.



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# New York Annual Awards

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF ARCHITECTS  
RECOGNIZED IN NEW YORK ANNUAL AWARDS

Contributions to environmental quality by New York State architects were recognized by the New York State Association of Architects, when it presented its annual awards for outstanding architecture to architects, engineers and clients of 21 new buildings at the Association's annual convention at The Laurels, Monticello, New York.

Seven buildings - four in New York City, three in upstate New York and one (by the New York Office of a New Orleans architectural firm) in Burlington, Vermont - received the Certificates of Merit which are the Association's top award. Fourteen other buildings were awarded Honorable Mentions in New York State's major annual architectural awards program. Leo Kornblath of York City was chairman of the jury of architects including H. I. Feldman, Gillett Lefferts, Jr., Joseph Levy, Jr., and Ralph Parks.

## Certificates of Merit

### **YESHIVA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY**

New York City  
Armand Bartos & Associates, Architects

### **BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORIES**

Lecture Hall and Cafeteria  
Upton, L.I., N.Y.  
Max O. Urbahn Associates, Inc.

### **BRADFIELD AND EMERSON HALLS,**

Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.  
Ulrich Franzen & Associates, Architects

### **MORNINGSIDE SCHOOL, P.S. 36**

New York City  
Frost Associates, Architects

### **MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY**

Operations Center  
New York City  
Carson Lundin and Shaw, Architects

### **IBM FACILITY**

Burlington, Vermont  
Curtis and Davis, Architects

### **RIVERFRONT PUMPING STATION**

Albany, New York  
Albert Brevetti, Chief Architect  
New York State Office of General Services

## Honorable Mention

### **SWISS CENTER RESTAURANT**

New York City  
Harold Einhorn, Architect  
Interior Concepts, Inc.

### **LAKESIDE BATHHOUSE FACILITY**

Plattsburgh, New York  
Louis Gardner, Architect

### **STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK**

Stage XI - Dormitory and Dining Hall  
Stony Brook, L.I., N.Y.  
Gruzen & Partners, Architects

### **SCHULZE RESIDENCE**

Pittsford, New York  
John A. Fayko, Architect

### **CORNELL UNIVERSITY - NEW WING,**

Martha Van Rensselaer Hall  
Ithaca, New York  
Ulrich Franzen and Associates, Architects

### **TOOMEY-ABBOTT HOUSING**

Syracuse, New York  
Sargent-Webster-Crenshaw & Folley, Architects

### **STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK**

Binghamton, New York  
The Moore & Hutchins Partnership, Architects

### **BOYS BROTHERHOOD REPUBLIC CLUBHOUSE**

New York City  
Holden, Yang, Raemsch and Corser, Architects

### **NORTH SHORE UNITARIAN CHURCH SCHOOL**

Plandome, New York  
Bentel and Bentel, Architects

### **ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH**

Harrison, New York  
DeSina and Pellegrino, Architects

### **STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK**

Agriculture and Technical College  
Administration Building  
Cobleskill, New York  
Cadman and Droste, Architects

### **MARINE MIDLAND TRUST COMPANY**

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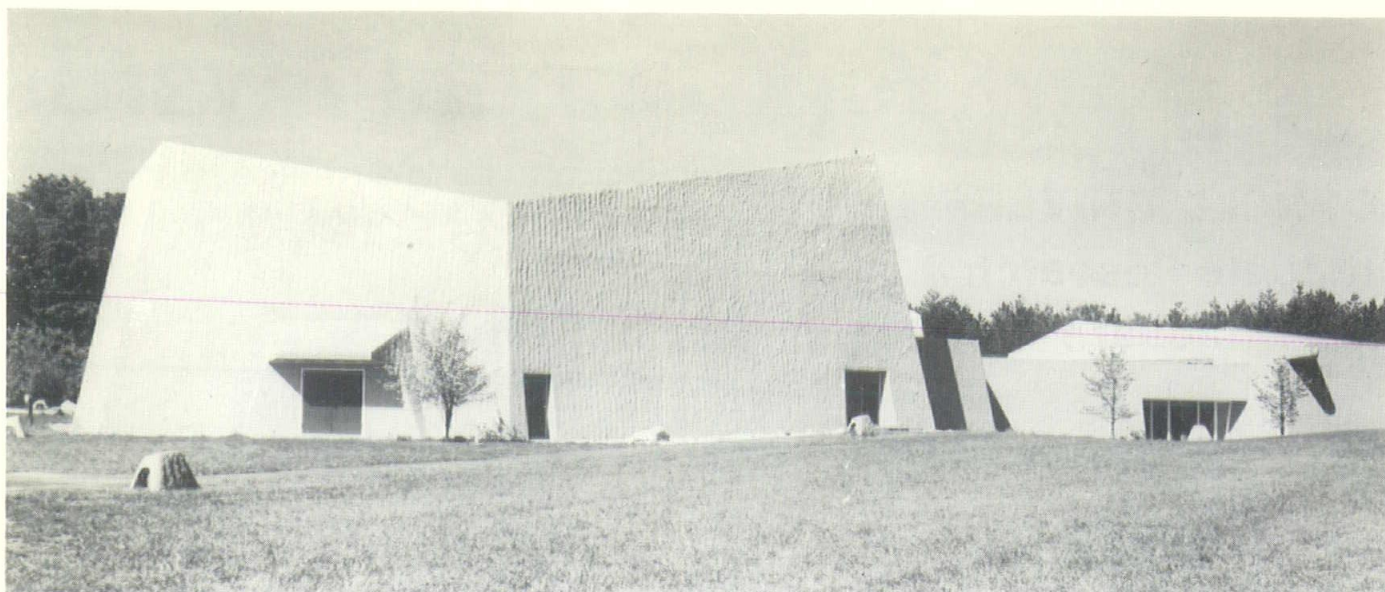


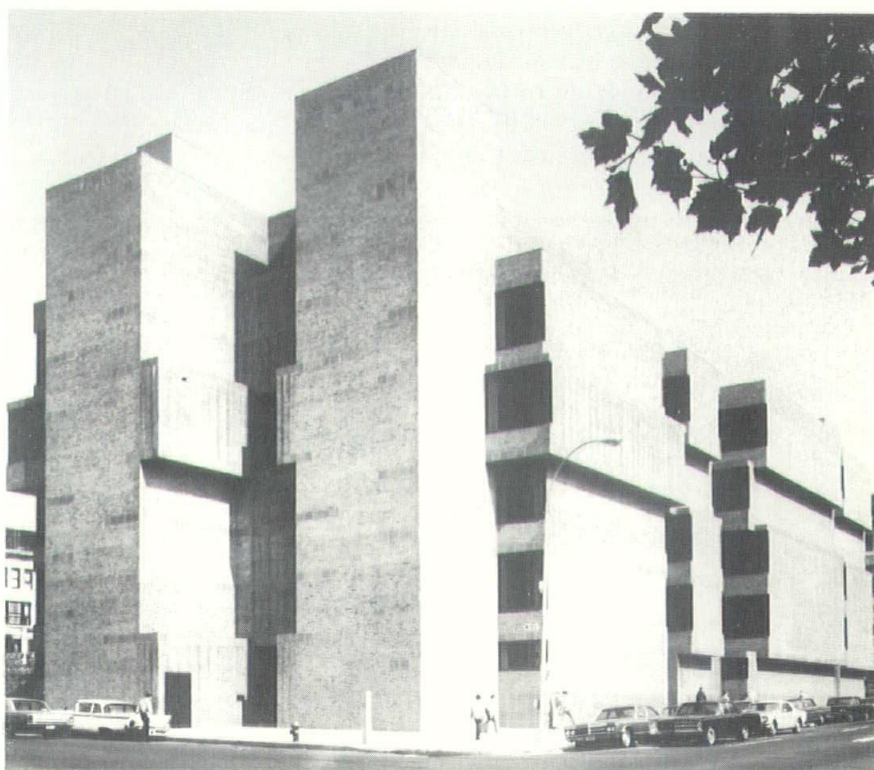
Photo - George Cserna, NYC

## BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY Lecture Hall & Cafeteria Building

Lecture Hall and Cafeteria at Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, Long Island, New York, designed by the architectural firm of Max O. Urbahn Associates, New York City. Unusual design of non-parallel walls create a number of geometrically irregular interior spaces. One-story building has a lecture hall that seats 500 and cafeteria for 750. Superstructure of building consists of cast-in-place rigid concrete bents for the lecture hall and meeting rooms. All sloping columns and beams were left exposed. Exterior "shotcrete" surfaces are covered with a solvent type acrylic protective coating for resistance to weathering and water.

## YESHIVA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

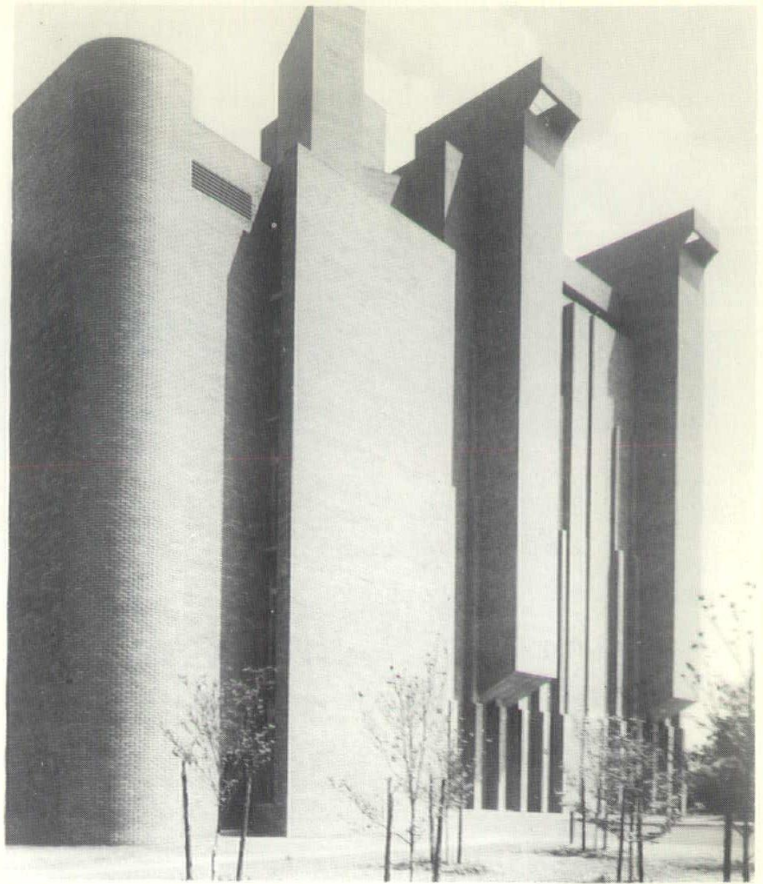
New Library at Yeshiva University, New York City, designed by Armand Bartos Associates, houses 600,000 volumes and provides facilities for a museum, a music collection and an archives collection. Library is basically a juxtaposition of two spaces: stack areas and reading areas. The structure is a concrete column and slab system with brick infilling walls. Although the slabs of the various levels are expressed on the exterior, the concrete is faced with terra cotta to form a continuity of surfaces with the brick.





## CORNELL UNIVERSITY Graduate Research & Undergraduate Center

The new Graduate Research and Undergraduate Center at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, is a complicated building containing 200,000 sq. ft. of related spaces. Designed by Ulrich Franzen & Associates, New York City it includes a three and four story undergraduate teaching and office element, a two and three story element for administrative and communal spaces which form the entrance structure for the complex, and a fourteen story tower of research laboratories. Construction is cast-in-place concrete frame and long span precast floors with brick walls. This completes the expansion of the Agricultural School.



## SOUTH MALL Riverfront Pumping Station

A highly specialized 20th Century complex designed to keep within the concept of a historical park, the new South Mall Riverfront Pumping Station in Albany achieves its striking appearance through forms and the materials used. Granite blocks of the facades are the cobblestone streets that were ripped up during the construction period. Overall effect of the Pumping Station is one of an outdoor sculptural garden that can be used and enjoyed. The Pumping Station was designed by the New York State Office of General Services. Rogers, Taliaferro, Kostritsky, and Lamb, Baltimore, were design consultants.



Photo - Burns Photography, Inc.  
Schenectady, N.Y.



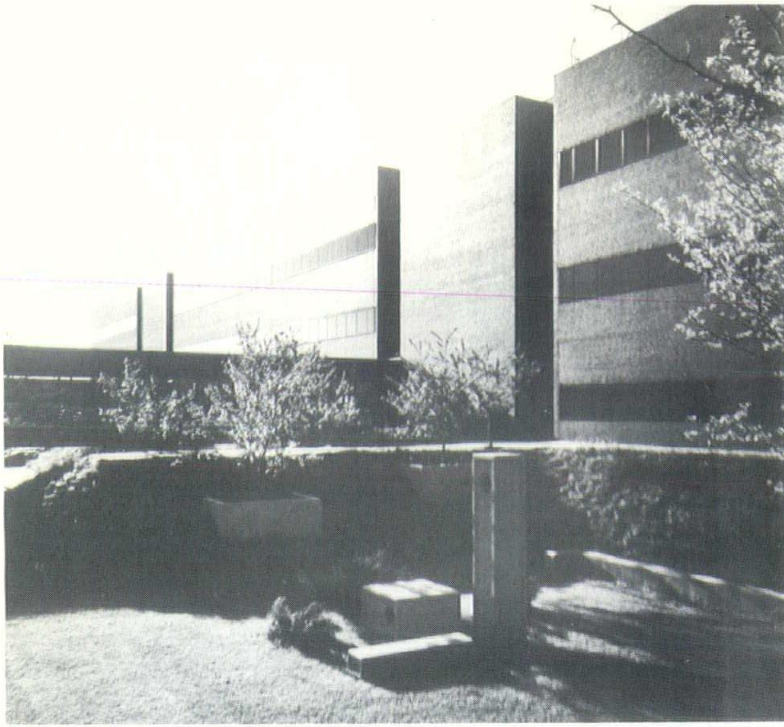


Photo - Maude Dorr, NYC

## I.B.M. FACILITY

The recently completed I.B.M. Facility at Burlington, Vermont, is placed on an earth berm to permit the building to serve as a focal point for the complex. Consisting of Office Building, Engineering Laboratory and main entrance, a total of 300,000 sq. ft. of space designed to take advantage of the view of the landscape, the facility was built on the 200-acre site of an existing complex. Materials used are brick and solar-gray tinted glass. Curtis & Davis, Architects.



Photo - Alexandace Georges, Pomona

## MORNINGSIDE SCHOOL (P.S. 36)

The Morningside School (P.S. 36) in New York City is a marked departure from the usual kindergarten-through-sixth-grade elementary school school concept. - - is the first in New York City planned for only kindergarten, first and second grade pupils. The school is divided into three units, each accommodating 400 students. Designed by Frost Associates, Architects, New York City, three separate buildings, each three-stories, are groups around a central administrative unit with bridges connecting each classroom unit to the administrative center. Because of the topography, a central playground was not feasible on this steep and relatively small site. Instead the land is terraced around rocks in order to create numerous small, irregularly shaped play areas.



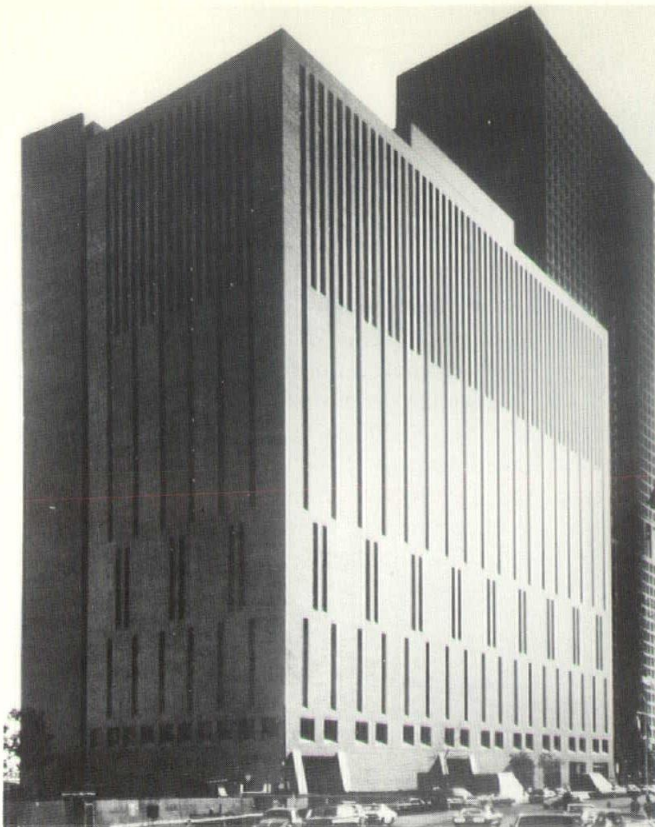


Photo - Houston Shields

## MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST CO., Operations Center

Operations Center of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company in downtown New York City, shown here houses computers and other business machines on the lower floors. The upper floors are rental areas. Designed by Carson Lundin & Shaw, Architects, New York City, the Operations Center does not function as an ordinary office building but processes tons of paper that pass through it daily. The base of the Operations Center is a brick paved plaza. Columns are flared at the base to provide more protection from winds off the East River Harbor.

## Annual Award For Excellence In Planning And Design

### SENECA TOWERS

Seneca Towers at Rochester, New York, received the 1970 Annual Award for Excellence in Planning and Design. Commissioner Charles L. Urstadt of the Division of Housing & Community Renewal presented the Award to Richard A. Stevens at the Annual Banquet of the NYSAA/AIA during the 1970 Convention. The building (22 stories) contains 504 efficiency and one-bedroom apartments and was achieved within the cost limitations of the State's middle-income housing program. Stevens, Bertin and O'Connell, Architects, Rochester, New York.







STATE OF NEW YORK  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER  
ALBANY 12224

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER  
GOVERNOR

October 16, 1970

Dear Mr. Melniker:

I regret that previous commitments make it impossible for me to be with you today. I am pleased, however, that a distinguished architect and my long-time friend, George A. Dudley, is able to be with you to convey my respects on this special occasion.

I understand that you are to be congratulated for conducting the first Joint Regional Conference of Architects of New York and New England. To our guests from New England I extend a warm welcome. To our own New York architects, I say: we are proud to have you in our state.

The people of New York State have a right to be proud of the architecture amidst which we live and work, for much of it ranks with the best of the classic periods of the art.

I believe it was Friedrich Von Schelling who wrote: "Architecture in general is frozen music." We in New York are privileged to see many examples of this kind of orchestration.

On the public level, I am proud that my administration is the first in New York State history to implement a policy of utilizing wide segments of your profession in carrying out state building programs.

It is a matter of record that this administration has helped to create conditions under which the maximum amount of top flight architectural work could be advanced in the public area.

I also have in mind the close ties between the world of professional architecture and such forward looking state agencies as the Council on Architecture, the Dormitory Authority, the Urban Development Corporation, the State University Construction Fund, and the Health and Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Corporation.

-2-

October 16, 1970

Thus, it is with a deep sense of appreciation and respect for your accomplishments that I send greetings to you today. As builders in the largest sense of the word -- and I have always liked and respected men who build -- you appreciate more than others the maxim of John Ruskin:

"When we build, let us think that we build forever."  
My best wishes for a successful conference.

Sincerely,

*Nelson A. Rockefeller*

R. Albert Melniker  
President, New York Association  
of Architects  
Architects 70  
York and New England States First  
Joint Regional Conference  
Laurels  
Monticello, New York



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NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, INC.  
441 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017  
212 - 697-8866

November 5, 1970

Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller  
State of New York  
Executive Chamber  
Albany, New York 12224

Dear Governor Rockefeller:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 16, 1970 which was presented at our Regional Conference at Monticello on October 21, 1970.

We appreciate very much the opportunity of having George A. Dudley, A.I.A. with us on the occasion. George is both a distinguished architect as well as an outstanding public official.

As architects we are obviously concerned with the art and science of building. As architects we include in our sphere of activity our concern with the environment, and with the natural ecology and with comprehensive planning. We recognize very definitely the effect you have had on our professional activities by programs you have initiated and developed in this State.

As the outgoing president of the New York State Association of Architects it has been my privilege to speak on behalf of the Association in support of your Bond Issue, the Urban Development Corporation, amongst others. We feel gratified at your concern in the planning of this State which has done so much to coordinate the efforts of the profession and the community.

We are pleased that an honorary member, such as you Governor Rockefeller, has such a deep interest in the remaking of our physical environment.

As of this date may I extend my congratulations and best wishes to you on the confidence shown by citizens of this State in electing you for a fourth term of office.

With best wishes for a successful administration.

Sincerely,

*Albert Melniker*  
ALBERT MELNIKER, A.I.A.

AM:pr

From The  
Governor's Desk

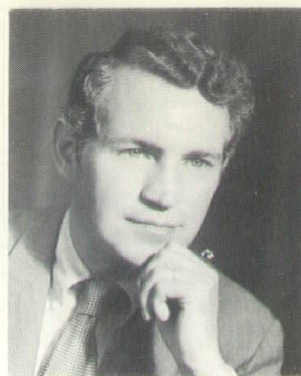




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President-Elect



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President



**THOMAS F. GALVIN**  
Vice-President

## N.Y.S.A.A. 1970-1971 OFFICERS

Herbert Epstein, partner in Epstein/Greenfield Architects, Brooklyn, was installed as president of the New York State Association of Architects at a luncheon meeting during the state convention of the organization, this past October, at The Laurels in Monticello. He succeeds Albert Melniker of Staten Island who has presided over the NYSAA whose membership includes over 3000 licensed architects in New York State.

Robert W. Crozier, head of his own architectural firm in Rye, was named president-elect. Three vice-presidents elected for the coming year include the Hon. Thomas F. Galvin, Chairman of the Board of Standards and Appeals of the City of New York; George J. Meltzer, Associate Professor (adjunct) Architecture at New York Institute of Technology, Flushing; and Mortimer J. Murphy, Jr., member of the firm of Mortimer J. Murphy Architect, Buffalo. E. Gilbert Barker, a partner in the architectural-engineering firm of Barker & Henry, Glens Falls, and Walter A. Rutes, Associate Partner in Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, New York City, were re-elected secretary and treasurer respectively.

Mr. Epstein, past president of the Architects Council of New York City, Brooklyn Chapter of AIA and the New York Society of Architects, has also served as chairman of the Advisory Committee of the NYC Board of Higher Education, member of the Architects Selection Committee of the Board of Education and Building Construction Advisory Council to the Department of Buildings, Chairman of the Jury of the Mayor's Panel of Architects and member of the Architectural Advisory Committee, Housing and Redevelopment Board.



**GEORGE J. MELTZER**  
Vice-President



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Vice-President



**E. GILBERT BARKER**  
Secretary



**WALTER A. RUTES**  
Treasurer



# Civilization, Art and Technology

Keynote Speech - Monday night - October 19, 1970

*However complex and solid [civilization] seems, it is actually quite fragile. It can be destroyed. What are its enemies? Well, first of all - fear of war, fear of invasion, fear of plague and famine, that make it simply not worth constructing things, or planting trees or even planning next year's crops. And fear of the supernatural, which means that you daren't question or change anything . . . . . And then exhaustion, the feeling of hopelessness which can overtake people even with a high degree of material prosperity.*

Sir Kenneth Clark \*

This passage from Kenneth Clark's brilliant book on civilization begins his tracing of man's creation of those great works of genius in architecture, sculpture and painting, in philosophy, poetry and music, in science and engineering which have marked his course through his short history on this planet. From those elegant ships of the Norsemen to the elegant construct of Einstein's theory of relativity he shows us how the fabrication of man's hands and tools and the fabrications of his mind have combined to confirm and record the spirit of his time and the values he held. He quotes Ruskin in saying

Great nations write their autobiographies in three manuscripts, the book of their deeds, the book of their words and the book of their art. Not one of these books can be understood unless we read the two others, but of the three the only trustworthy one is the last.

I would only add to this that the "book of art" must be seen as very broadly, almost as broad as the concept of the making of all artifacts: I would thus include in this definition not only "fine art", but industrial art, buildings and cities.

By his definition of art one would need to include skills of all kinds that impact on the process of making. The art products of a nation would be found not only in its galleries, but along its streets in the air and beneath the sea. Future historians may well record in the book of art of the United States between 1940 and 1970 objects like jet planes, computers and submarines. These objects are not so much the product of individual genius as they are social products. Artifacts that could not be produced or designed by one man, but which in a large sense are more representative (for good or bad) of the total context of this nation's deeds, words and art during this period. Individual genius was necessary to spark the idea, to invent the device, to fashion the concept, but it was the organization of men, institutions, resources and rules within the society which extended and used the

inventions to produce the artifacts. Much the same was true of Viking ships, or Gothic Cathedrals, or Victorian cities. It is only the peculiarities of so called art history that make it possible for art historians to separate special objects like paintings or sculpture as precious relics of former times.

Man's technologies (or technics), his ways of making things, have always had a major impact on what it was possible for him to do, even what it was impossible for him to conceive of doing.

As Lewis Mumford said

Behind all the great material inventions of the last century and a half was not merely a long internal development of technics; there was also a change of mind. Before the new industrial processes could take hold on a great scale, a reorientation of wishes, habits, ideas, goals were necessary . . . Technics . . . exists as an element in human culture and it promises well or ill as the social groups that exploit it promises well or ill. The machine itself makes no demands and holds out no promises: it is the human spirit that makes demands and keeps promises.\*\*

We tend to have a distorted view of what technology is all about today — especially if we are immersed in the arts. Technology is equated in most people's mind with advanced weapons or space systems or perhaps atomic energy. It has the connotation of being something technically advanced; the result of high-science, big government and big companies that employ a lot of engineers.

It also has a product connotation: rockets, jet airplanes and computers are equated in most people's minds with technology. But my dictionary suggests that technology is the **sum of the ways** by which society provides itself with its material objects. Technology, therefore, can be seen as the combination of all of those processes we use for making things from shoes to cities. Some of these processes are more advanced in terms of the skills required; others are more advanced in terms of the tools required; and a few are more advanced in terms of the intellectual tools involved. But any process for making something is a technology. The process of casting for sculpture for example is a very old technology with many variations. It can be taught to a novice, it can be recorded in a book, it can be made more sophisticated (e.g., the lost wax process) or more capital intensive; e.g., casting parts for automobiles. It can even be refined in various ways by utilizing a computer.

I'm interested in trying to link three ideas or concepts. The notion of a civilization being a fragile

\* Kenneth Clark, **Civilization, A Personal View**, British Broadcasting Corporation, London 1969, pp. 3 and 4.

\*\* Lewis Mumford, **Technics and Civilization**, Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc., New York 1934, pp 3 and 6.



by JOHN P. EBERHARD, Dean  
School of Architecture and  
Environmental Design  
State University of New York at Buffalo

John Eberhard (left) talks with Joel McDonald.



thing that can only be preserved by all of us who are a part of it at the same point in history; the concept of art as more than what artists do, but the larger expression of a civilization's values through the record of its artifacts; and finally that technology is the sum of the known ways of making such artifacts. In order to link civilization, art and technology we need to understand each of these concepts in as broad a definition as possible and with an historical perspective. When we have done that it seems clear to me that they are inexorably linked.

I'd like next to trace a quick history of technological development with you, and to relate this development to design activities. In order to keep it brief I have oversimplified a very complex subject. I believe, however, that the message I wish to draw from this review will not be damaged by the simplification. I choose to divide the historical development of technology into five periods for this purpose: the primitive stage, the early development stage, the pre-industrial stage, the industrial stage, and the post-industrial stage. These stages have not occurred everywhere within the same time frame, and some technologies have not yet progressed beyond the primitive stage even in the United States.

There was, of course, a long period of man's existence on the earth before even the primitive stage of technology began. Historians call this period the Palaeolithic period and seem to agree that it lasted until about 7000 or 8000 B.C. and may have begun as early as 1,000,000 B.C. There was no agriculture, no textiles, no pottery, no use of metal and shelter consisted of either caves or crude huts of branches.

The period of **primitive** technology is characterized by the use of simple tools, human dexterity and muscle power and materials essentially in their natural state. Almost everyone knows or can easily learn the techniques for using the tools and hence most people make their own artifacts — or at least the family unit tends to produce its own housing, clothes, food, pottery, etc. Shelter is made of materials which are imme-

diately available. The combination of natural materials and simple tools are accepted constraints on the designer, but almost everyone is a designer. Design innovations are rare and the designed products like shelter are seldom the result of an individual decision but the result of a traditional fit between needs and technologies. When special design projects arise, such as the design for the temple gates, the member of the tribe with the most talent is known, because everyone has participated in artistic activity and recognizes who is best.

The **early development** period of technology is characterized by the addition of the large scale organization of human work to the use of simple tools and natural materials. This makes it possible to undertake large-scale projects like the pyramids and to organize fighting into armies. The textile process of this period begins to take on early characteristics of an industry by being organized around merchants who "put-out" the production of textiles to workmen in their homes. The merchant creates a broader market than the individual worker, and with the invention of money as a medium of exchange, people can begin to specialize or concentrate on only one kind of activity. Artists and sculptures can be supported in this period by wealthy patrons — usually the rulers or the church. Design is focused on the individual product and the designer is usually present when the product is being produced. Most of what we have as recorded history falls into this period. It extends roughly from 3000 B.C. in Egypt to the middle of the 18th Century in Europe. But it also still exists as a technological phase of development in various forms in all modern societies. In particular it is the basis for the technology of building in all of Western Society. I will return to this important fact in a few minutes, but first I want to continue to trace the development of technology through the next three stages.

The **pre-industrial** period of technological development is characterized by the introduction of simple machinery operated by the power of wind and

(continued on page 18)



## KEYNOTE SPEECH (continued)

water. Water-powered spinning frames shifted the textile industry from the home to the factory; great sailing ships developed world wide markets and diffused the inventions and innovations of industry around the world. Factories made paper, books, glass, pottery, metal ware, simple machines and clocks, as well as textiles. The designers who worked for such factories at first tried whenever possible to have the products look like hand-made objects. In fact design still was not often a separate activity of the factory, but factory production took as its models for imitation the hand crafted objects of conventional artisans. For example the invention of the "mule" (a textile device for spinning cotton yarn and winding it on a spindle) by Sammuel Crompton in 1779 was hailed by the English textile mills because it enabled them to match the delicate muslins previously produced by Indian hand-weavers. Some argument exists for including our present prefabricated housing industry in this period of development.

The **industrial** phase of technological development (historically characterized by that series of events from the 18th and 19th Century which produced what Arnold Toynbee labeled the "Industrial Revolution") has as its central thrust the harnessing of power to do work. The first forms of this power were incorporated in the steam engine, thus making it possible to separate power sources from their geographical location and producing whole new cities around the factories. The railroad was the outgrowth of steam power. The technology of an industrial phase is capital intensive. Whether we consider a railroad, a steel plant or an automobile assembly plant there is required very large amounts of equipment and hence money to finance the equipment. These costs brought into existence new kinds of organizations which raised the money required by selling stock to a large number of "owners". New materials themselves a product of new capital intensive process emerged, and new machinery itself a product of large complex machinery began to emerge.

The most important characteristic of the industrial phase, is that machinery can produce artifacts with enough accuracy to make it possible to make interchangeable-standard parts for all kinds of things from rifles to airplanes. The design of such interchangeable-standard parts changes in important ways the role of the designer. The artifacts he designs will be reproduced by the hundreds, thousands or even millions so that his tool-marks as a craftsman no longer appear. The economics of producing and marketing thousands of items means that fractions of pennies are important to the cost of the item he designs. The organization of corporations to raise the capital to finance such enterprises separates the designer from direct contact with the users of his designs and means that his ability to forecast user interests and understand users needs becomes more important.

Historically the industrialization of technology in Western society found that by the late 19th Century almost all clothing, shoes, furniture, canned foods, guns and building materials were made in factories. By the early 20th Century there were consumer goods that could not economically be made anyway other than in a factory — automobiles, bicycles, electrical ap-

pliances, paints and other chemical goods, tires and other rubber goods, etc. By the middle of the 20th Century we had developed weapons systems, space systems and atomic energy that could not possibly be made by any other technology than an industrialized one. We had even produced a new generation of designers beyond the industrial designers — the systems designers — Men who think in mathematical terms, understand management concepts, and know what machinery can and cannot do.

We are now entering on a period of **post-industrial** technologies. Like the previous periods there is no well marked time when this period began, but essentially it has emerged out of the technological and scientific thrusts of the second world war. The technology of this period is characterized by having a solid base in research and development, including research in the social sciences and life sciences; by the use of electronic data processing systems for design, engineering and management of its processes; and by machinery which is "cybernetic" in character — that is machinery which can "learn" to do a task it has never done before or which can "learn" to do its work better each time by feedback loops that enable it to profit from previous mistakes or improvements. This linking of cybernetics to machinery begins to substitute machine "intelligence" in the production process in much the same way that machinery has substituted machine power for man's muscle power.

With all of our advanced technology, even with the introduction of "intelligence" into our machine processes, we have not yet found, nor are we likely to, a suitable substitute for wisdom, understanding and human affection. It is this attribute of man which when linked to his tools, no matter how complex they may be, makes it possible for his techniques to advance his civilization. Without our wisdom, compassion and goodwill our techniques and tools can contribute just as dramatically to our decline and fall as they can to our greatness.

Archibald MacLeish has, I believe, identified the key ingredient for our concern.

Rarely in history . . . has a great nation, at the height of its power and success, so wasted its intellectual and moral resources as has the United States since 1949. That waste, that betrayal, is writ large in the literature of our generation. "Ours is not an absurd time," says Mr. MacLeish, "it is a great and tragic time . . . which has produced some of the most remarkable figures the world has ever seen . . . It is the epoch in which man has gone farther out toward the unknown than he had gone in all the centuries before." Future generations, he says, "will look back upon these few years as among the most terrible and splendid in the annals of the race." Why then have we peopled them with pettiness and squalor? Why, after our titanic achievements, do we find ourselves not only confused but impotent intellectually and morally?

Not only have we lost confidence in ourselves, dissipated our energies, dissolved our dreams, substituted anti-principles for principles and anti-policies for policies but we have lost confidence in man himself. "What a piece of work is man, how noble in reason, how infinite in faculty." /Hamlet/ But not to us; to us

(continued on page 19)



man is ignoble rather than noble and limited in faculties. He is not "the beauty of the world" or the "paragon:" but petty, ineffective and irrelevant.

Mr. MacLeish can no more explain this than can others, this loss of nerve and loss of faith. He reminds us that the explanation is not to be found in a science that makes man insignificant, or in loss of religious faith; we know nothing — we fear nothing — that the Greeks did not know and fear: it is merely that we react differently to knowledge and terror. . . . Our chief failure, says Mr. MacLeish, is a failure of the imagination. We know more than any previous generation, and probably feel less: and it is our incapacity (or refusal) to feel, to realize emotionally what we know intellectually, that is at the root of our trouble.

Imagination — the linking of the emotional content of our lives to our intellectual ways of knowing and doing (our technologies) — is the stock in trade of architects isn't it? Isn't that where we would prefer to take our stand in this civilization? Why settle for the jurisdictional wrangling of territories of responsibility with engineers and planners? Why settle for ethical battles about how far we extend our rules as designers? Why let our clients see us as a legal necessity? Why not take our position as men with imagination and a concern for the quality of the life that can be lived within the man-made environment? Our roles may need to be altered and what we do may change dramatically, but this central purpose need not.

Bob Hastings, the president-elect of the A.I.A., has suggested that architecture as a profession is in the midst of radically changing the process by which buildings get created. He said that the old, linear pattern of client, architect, and general contractor was being changed to one that more clearly met the functional pattern of project management, planning and production. He suggests these three skills are now equally involved in the decision, the design and the delivery phases of the building process. Or to use my words the technology of building is changing.

You may remember that earlier I indicated that the technology of buildings (with the possible exception of techniques for excavation and for erecting very tall buildings) is still at the "early development" phase. That is, it represents the organization of human work on a large scale but essentially with simple tools and simple materials. Some of the materials used today are the products of industrialized processes, but their assembly on the site is still near the primitive level. This means that the process of designing buildings can still be done one at a time; that mistakes are tolerable because they seldom get reproduced more than a few times; but that the economic cost per unit is very high.

Because the present technology of building is labor intensive it will not be able to meet the increased volume demands being placed on the industry — especially in housing. We will have to move up the scale of technological development. Some people see this as a threat to good design and a necessary lessening of the quality of the buildings produced. I think this is possibly the result if we aim too low in our technological advances. If we settle for the industrialization of the process we can likely get the required

productivity gains to meet the **quantity** of buildings needed in the balance of this century, but if we press forward to a post-industrial stage; if in fact we leapfrog the two intermediate stages of technological development, and go directly to this post-industrial stage, we can do something about the **quality** of the built environment as well.

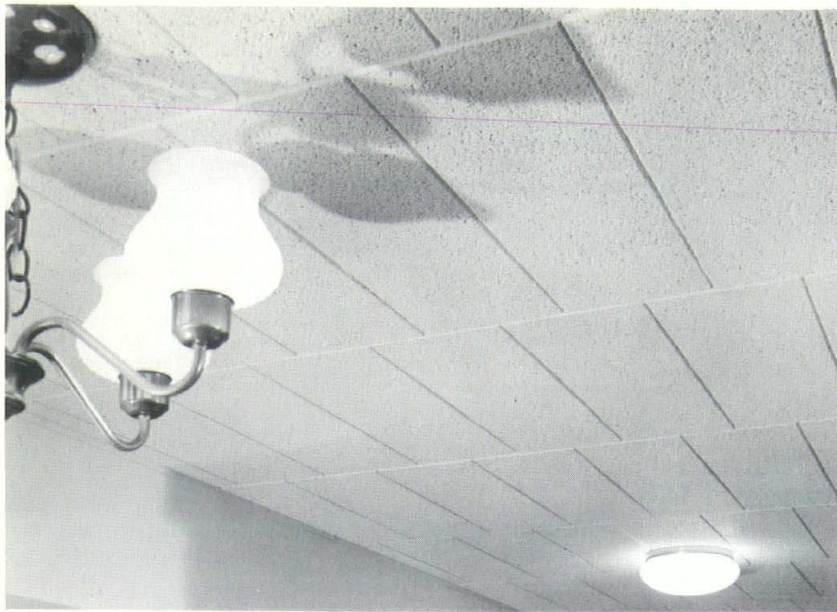
There is no use pretending this will be easy. It will take large amounts of capital and no one has shown an inclination to do this yet. It will take major institutional changes, always difficult to achieve; and it will take brave men. Technologically speaking it will be putting us as Architects in the position of a good sand-lot ball player trying to make it in the major leagues. However, humanly speaking we could bring a crucial missing ingredient to this development — imagination. However, imagination without an understanding of techniques and tools is likely to be unused or even scorned by those who manage technological development. And yet the management of technological development without imagination — that is the ability to link emotional content to intellectual ways — is the mark of a tired or hopeless, even though still affluent, civilization. I see no choice before us, but to learn well enough the techniques and tools to be the ones who precipitate the technological revolution in building. I'm dedicated to this notion, so is my school, how about you? Will you choose to be an adornment to a civilization in decline, or the creators of the events and products which help to turn the tide from one of fear and hopelessness to one of human satisfaction and well-being. Not a time for sorrow, but a time for joy!

**1971**  
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**ANNUAL CONVENTION**  
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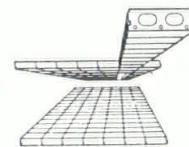
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## CECYLJA B. ROTHER

Cecylja B. Rother, 73, executive secretary of the National Institute for Architectural Education, died Saturday at French Hospital following a prolonged illness.

For years, Miss Rother was a leading force in U.S. architectural competitions and was a principal fund-raiser for the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, a precursor of the NIAE, sponsor of the annual Beaux Arts Ball in New York City.

The Beaux Arts Institute conducted national competitions for aesthetic excellence in architecture, sculpture and mural decoration, dropping the latter two categories prior to World War II. Assisted by Miss Rother's efforts, many hitherto obscure young architects gained national prominence in their field by capturing honors in the Institute's competitions. From NIAE headquarters, at 20 West 40 Street, Miss Rother maintained contact with leading architects, students and institutions of architectural education throughout the world.

Born in Poland, she emigrated to this country with her parents in 1904, studied ballet but was forced to give it up because of family objections. Miss Rother graduated from New York University in 1921 and later joined the Beaux Arts Institute as assistant to Dean Edmund S. Campbell.

A resident of Cornwall-on-Hudson from the late twenties until her home was razed to make way for Consolidated Edison's Storm King Project, Miss Rother resided at 150 East 37 Street at the time of death. She leaves no family.

## DONALD Q. FARAGHER

Donald Q. Faragher, born April 11, 1906, died early morning February 5, 1971, suddenly in New York City. He was a prominent Architect, practicing in the Rochester area, and Southern Tier Counties, since 1933.

Mr. Faragher was a 1930 graduate of the Syracuse University School of Architecture and in 1960 received the highest award given to Syracuse alumni, the George Arents Pioneer Medal for "excellence in architecture." Mr. Faragher received the 1952 Lillian Fairchild Memorial Annual Award from the University of Rochester for meritorious production in creative art.

He is a Past President of the New York State Association of Architects, a Past President and former member of the Board of Examiners for the State of New York, a Past President of the Rochester Society of Architects and the Rochester Engineering Society.

Mr. Faragher was Consultant to the Building Board, City of Rochester, Chairman of the Board of Review, State Building Construction Code, and member of the New York State Building Code Council. He served on the Cooperating Committee of Architects of Syracuse University, a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, member of the Rochester Torch Club, former Director of the New York State Association of Architects, member of the American Institute of Architects Education Commission, and New York State Regional Director for the American Institute of Architects. He served on many committees.

He was appointed in 1969 by the President of Dutchess Community College to serve on the Architectural Technicians Design Department's Advisory Committee.

Mr. Faragher was a member of the Country Club of Rochester, the University Club, and the Lake Placid Club. He is survived by his wife, one son, and a daughter.



# BY-LAWS OF NYSAA/AIA

INCLUDES REVISIONS ADOPTED AT ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 20, 1970.

## BY-LAWS OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, INC.

ARTICLE I	Name, Organization, Purpose, Jurisdiction, Vested Interest
ARTICLE II	Authority
ARTICLE III	Constituent Organizations
ARTICLE IV	Membership
ARTICLE V	Meetings
ARTICLE VI	Nominations and Elections
ARTICLE VII	Officers
ARTICLE VIII	Committee Structure
ARTICLE IX	Finances
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ARTICLE XI	Standards of Practice
ARTICLE XII	Affiliation With AIA

### ARTICLE I — Name, Organization, Purpose, Jurisdiction, Vested Interest

#### Section 1 — Name

The name of this organization is the New York State Association of Architects, Inc. It is a state organization of the American Institute of Architects.

#### Section 2 — Definitions

- (a) In these By-Laws, the New York State Association of Architects is referred to as the Association.
- (b) The terms "Institute", "Chapter", or "Section of a Chapter" shall refer to the American Institute of Architects as incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, or to its local Chapters established or to be established in the future within the area hereinafter described.
- (c) The term "Society", if not affiliated with the Institute, shall refer to a presently established constituent organization.
- (d) The term "Board" shall refer to the Board of Directors of the Association and "Director", to a member of the Board. "Committee", "Officer", "Members", "Meetings" or similar designations shall pertain to the Association.

#### Section 3 — Organization

- (a) The Association is a non-profit membership corporation, duly incorporated on January 14, 1931, under the Membership Laws of New York State, as "The Council of Registered Architects". By court order on November 22, 1937, the name was officially changed to "The New York State Association of Architects, Inc."
- (b) The government of the Association shall be by members thereof in annual or special meetings assembled, and by the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee as hereinafter proscribed and defined in these By-Laws.

#### Section 4 — Purpose

- (a) The Association shall function as the statewide representative on matters of interest affecting the constituent members of the Association.
- (b) The purpose of the Association shall be to organize and unite in fellowship the architects within its territorial limits, to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession; to advance the science and art of planning and building by advancing the standards of architectural education, training and practices; to coordinate the building industry, and the profession of architecture to insure the advancement of the living standards of our

people through their improved environment; and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society.

(c) The Association may borrow and lend money and own property of all kinds, movable or immovable, and engage in other activities which may be incidental to any of the above purposes.

(d) The Association may act as trustee for scholarships, endowments, or trust of philanthropic nature.

(e) This enumeration of purposes shall not be construed as limiting or restricting in any manner the powers of this Association, but the Association shall have all of the powers and authority which may be conferred upon nonprofit corporations under the provisions of the laws of the State of New York.

#### Section 5 — Jurisdiction

(a) The territorial area of the Association, in which its operations are principally to be conducted, is the State of New York and such additional areas as may be assigned to its jurisdiction by the Institute.

(b) The place of its business address shall be the central office of the Association, to be determined by action of the Board.

#### Section 6 — Vested Interest

Title and interest in real and personal property of the Association are vested, and shall remain so vested in the Association until it is dissolved, and its affairs terminated for the benefit of the constituent organizations. Distribution of such property and interests, if any, shall be commensurate with the recorded tabulation of accredited delegates to the immediately preceding annual meeting of the Association.

### ARTICLE II — AUTHORITY

#### Section 1 — Rights and Powers

All the rights and powers which may be exercised by the Association shall be vested in the membership. These rights and powers shall be subject to exercise or change by the delegates of constituent organizations accredited to the Annual meeting, or to any duly called special meeting of the Association.

#### Section 2 — Administration

- (a) The Board, as herein defined, shall manage, direct, control and administer the property, affairs, and business of the Association. It shall put into effect all general policies, directions and instructions adopted at meetings of the Association. It shall act for the Association in all matters within the jurisdiction granted it by these By-Laws and the membership. It shall authorize and assign such duties and responsibilities as it may deem necessary to carry on the work of the Association.
- (b) At its first meeting following the Annual Meeting, the Board shall designate the officers and/or employees of the Association who shall be authorized to sign checks for the distribution of the general funds of the Association.
- (c) At such times as may be appropriate, the Board shall also designate those persons who have the authority to disburse funds in any special accounts that may be created with the approval of the Board. The Board shall govern the expenditure of all funds, of whatever nature. No officer, director, board member, committee chairmen, committee member or employee of the Association shall incur any financial obligation, on behalf of the Association, without first having obtained the approval of the Board.

#### Section 3 — Central Office

- (a) The Association shall establish and maintain a central office, and may retain the services of a salaried Executive Director, together with such additional employees as may become necessary to conduct its affairs.
- (b) The Board, or its designated Committee, shall as will permit him to assume charge of, and direct, the professional, technical and staff duties of the Association.
- (c) The Board, or its designated Committee, shall establish the responsibilities and procedures in the operation of its central office.



## IN MEMORIAM

### Lloyd Morgan, FAIA

KNOWN TO HIS STUDENTS AS THE "MASTER".

LLOYD MORGAN, FAIA, Internationally renowned Architect and Professor, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, died recently at his home in Tarrytown, New York.

Professor Morgan graduated from Pratt Institute School of Architecture in 1911. He continued his education at M.I.T. and the University of Pennsylvania and when World War I broke out he left Univ. of Pennsylvania, enlisted and joined the Allied forces where he served overseas as Sargeant of Company M, Three Hundred Ninth Infantry. He was wounded at Grand Prix. After the Armistice was signed he stayed in Paris and enrolled as a student at Ateleir Laloux. After being demobilized he remained in Paris as Chief Designer for several outstanding Architects and participated in many student competitions for the French Grand Prix and Concour Roux, and Class A competitors of Ecole National Superieure des Beaux Arts.

In 1921 he returned to New York where he won the National Competition for the most coveted student award in the Profession, the Paris Prize, which enabled him to return to Paris and enter the Ecole Nationale Superieurs Des Beaux Arts and graduated after three years. He remained abroad for an additional two years. During these years he assisted soem of the outstanding architects and students in France. He worked in the office of the famous Professor Victor Laloux as Chief Designer of the Credit Lionais in Lyons, France, and was chief designer of principal apartments in Paris. He was also in charge of "Region Devaste", which consisted of Civic Planning for the reconstruction of devastated areas, which included site planning, housing, hospitals, as well as public buildings for Architect Lemaesque, and worked with Mr. Lemaesque on the Military Club in Paris.

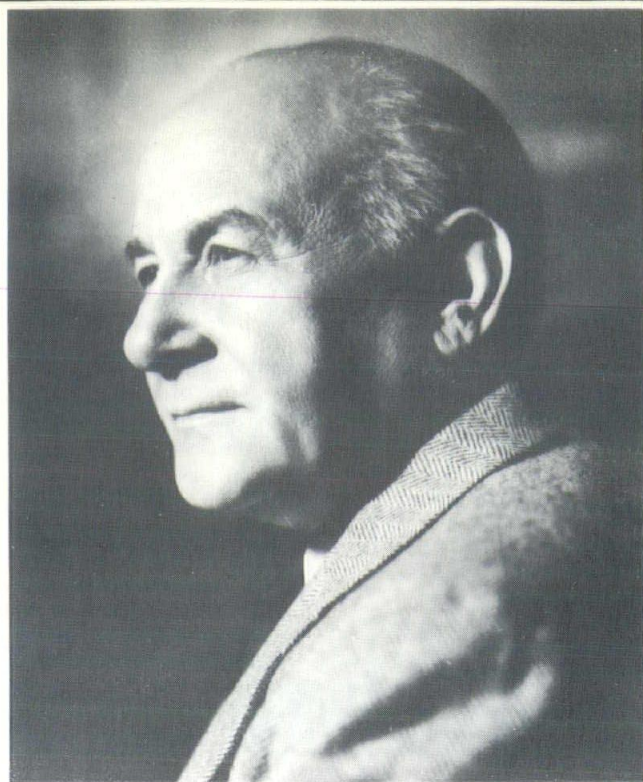
He was universally acclaimed as a Designer and Asst. Professor in Paris, Fontainebleau and the Villa Medici in Rome.

In 1926 he returned to New York and joined the firm of Schultze and Weaver, as a Chief Designer and two years later became a member of this prominent firm.

It was during this period 1926-1935 that he received national acclaim as a Professor of Architectural Design at Yale and New York University. His classes were joined by students from all parts of the World, who, together won more than 50 National and International Prizes.

From 1933-1935 New York University was awarded the outstanding medal of the year in Architectural Design. In addition Professor Morgan conducted his own "Atelier Morgan" for students who could not afford college.

As the surviving partner of Schultze and Weaver, in 1955, he reorganized the firm under the name "LLOYD MORGAN, FAIA, ARCHITECT". Here in New York, he also was the Architect for the new South Home Office Building of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; the Chase Bank branch in this building and for the complete modernization



of the famous Metropolitan Life Insurance Tower; the White Plains Hospital and Additions thereto; Nursing Home for White Plains Hospital; John E. Andrus Memorial Home in Hastings-on-Hudson, "Fordham Hill" Housing Development for the Equitable Life Assurance Society and others.

In 1955 Professor Morgan was elevated to Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects for "Design and Education".

In 1961 the Building Stone Institute presented him with its Honor Award for his inspiring contributions to the field of Architecture.

In 1963 he received the National Citation from the American Institute of Interior Design. He also served on the Board of Governors of A.I.D.

In 1964 he was the Guest of Honor at the Dinner held at the Lambs Club in New York and was presented with the Golden Jubilee Award from the National Institute for Architectural Education (Beaux Arts Institute of Design); citations from Pratt Institute and the Presidential Citation from New York University.

On July 14, 1966 (Bastille Day) Professor Morgan was awarded the French Government's Palmes Academiques with the rank of Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres, a rare honor for a great American Architect-Professor.

Professor Morgan retired in 1967. He lived in Tarrytown, New York, for the past five years where he had a complete studio for finishing some architectural projects and continuing his hobbies of painting in oils and water color and pursuing astronomy. He was also a sculptor and etcher of note.

Professor Morgan was a humble and modest person and his great success was due to his immense talent, interest, enthusiasm, energy and his possession of the rare gift of understanding in handling and developing students and men in his profession. He is survived by his wife Ann who was associated with him in his firm.



## BY - LAWS (continued)

(d) Contractual relations between the Association and Executive Director, including remuneration and duties, shall be ratified by the Board, who shall direct the President to execute the contract on behalf of the Association.

(e) The Executive Director shall not be a voting member of the Board, nor any of its appointed committees, and need not be an Architect.

### ARTICLE III — CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

#### Section 1 — Responsibility

Each constituent organization shall adopt and be governed by By-Laws not inconsistent with these By-Laws.

#### Section 2 — Membership

Membership in constituent organizations shall be limited to persons of good character, allied with the profession of Architecture who further qualify under one of the categories of Article IV of these By-Laws.

#### Section 3 — Representation

(a) Each constituent organization shall be represented at all Annual and Special meetings of the Association by delegates or alternates, as provided by Article IV of these By-Laws.

(b) Each constituent organization shall be represented on the Board of the Association by one Director duly elected, and qualifying under Article IV of these By-Laws.

(c) The term of office for each Director shall be for one year, or until his successor is elected. No Director shall serve for more than three consecutive terms, nor thereafter shall he be eligible for membership on the Board until the elapse of one year following the expiration of his last term of service.

(d) Immediately following the election of a Director, the secretary of that constituent organization shall so inform the central office of the Association. The Executive Director shall disseminate this information to the remaining Directors and Officers by letter, and to the membership by publication in the next regular issue of an Association publication.

#### Section 4 — Rights and Limitations

Except as provided in Article I, Section 6, no constituent organization shall have title or interest in any property or assets of the Association; nor shall it be liable for any debts or obligations of the Association, unless such debts or obligations have been duly authorized by a meeting of the membership.

Conversely, the Association shall have no title or interest in the property or assets of a constituent organization, nor shall it become liable, or presumed to be liable, for the debts or obligations of any of its constituent organizations.

### ARTICLE IV — MEMBERSHIP — CLASSIFICATION, RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES

#### Section 1 — Constituent Members

(a) All Corporate members of the Institute who are, or hereafter may be elected to membership in the Chapters and Sections of Chapters within its jurisdiction shall automatically be constituent members of the Association.

(b) All full members who are, or hereafter may be elected to the Society of the Association, shall automatically be constituent members of the Association.

(c) A constituent member in good standing, may exercise all the rights and privileges granted under these By-Laws. He shall be entitled to serve as a delegate or alternate with voting privileges in any meeting of the Association; to serve as chairman or member of any committee which the Association may create; and be eligible for election as an officer or director of the Association.

(d) Only those members of the Association who are also corporate members of the Institute shall be entitled to vote on matters affecting the Institute, or represent the Association in meetings with the Institute.

(e) A constituent member shall possess a current registration as Architect in the State or territory having jurisdiction over the Chapter, Section of Chapter or Society with which he is affiliated, except that the Board may, upon application, admit to membership in the Association, a corporate member of the Institute who is currently registered by an authority outside its jurisdiction.

#### Section 2 — Professional Associate Members

(a) All professional associate members who are or who hereafter may be elected to Chapters or Sections of Chapters, may be professional associate members of the Association.

(b) A professional associate member in good standing may

exercise all rights and privileges granted to constituent members, except for the following restrictions:

1. He shall not be eligible to serve as chairman or member of any committee of the Association concerned with disciplinary matters, or Institute business or affairs.

2. He shall not be eligible for election as an officer or director of the Association.

#### Section 3 — Associate Members

(a) Those persons who may not be registered Architects, but who are allied with the profession of Architecture and who further qualify as associate members of a Chapter, Section of a Chapter, or Society, under its By-Laws, may become an Associate Member of the Association.

The policy of each constituent organization shall determine whether associate membership in the Association shall be mandatory or optional. Such policy shall apply to all associate members within its constituent organization.

(b) An associate member shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Association and participate in all functions attendant thereto. He shall be entitled to speak on any matter brought before such meetings. He shall not, however, be eligible for election or designation as a delegate or alternate representing a constituent organization, nor shall he have voting privileges at any meeting of the Association.

(c) An associate member shall be eligible to serve as a member but not chairman, on any committee which the Association may create, provided that such committee has not been charged with policy-making, disciplinary action, or Institute business or affairs; and shall not be eligible for election as an officer or director of the Association.

#### Section 4 — Members Emeritus

(a) A constituent member of the Association who has retired from active practice, or has become incapacitated to the point that he is no longer able to engage in architecture, may apply for classification as Member Emeritus, provided that he has been a member in good standing in the Association for fifteen successive years immediately preceding his application for this classification. Such application shall include evidence of his eligibility to become a Member Emeritus of the constituent organization with which he is affiliated.

The Board of the Association, at its discretion may recognize membership in architectural organizations outside its jurisdiction as partial qualification for this classification.

(b) Except for the payment of dues, as elsewhere provided in these By-Laws, a Member Emeritus shall have all rights and privileges of a constituent member of the Association.

#### Section 5 — Professional Affiliate Members

(a) All professional affiliate members of the Institute who are or hereafter may be assigned to Chapters or Sections of Chapters, may be professional affiliate members of the Association.

(b) As defined by the Institute, a professional affiliate may be a registered architect, and he may be an engineer, planner, landscape architect, sculptor, muralist or the artist or professional whose principal field of activity is related to the profession of Architecture. Such persons shall register in their profession, where such legal requirements exist, and where no such requirements exist shall have established worthy professional reputations.

(c) A professional affiliate member shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Association and participate in all functions attendant thereto. He shall be entitled to speak on any matter brought before such meetings. He shall not, however, be eligible for election or designation as a delegate or alternate representing a constituent organization, nor shall he have voting privileges at any meeting of the Association.

(d) A professional affiliate member shall be eligible to serve as a member, but not a chairman, on any committee which the Association may create, provided that such committee has not been charged with policy-making, disciplinary action, or institute business or affairs; and shall not be eligible for election as an officer or director of the Association.

(e) The dues of a professional affiliate member shall be as determined by the Directors of the Association.

#### Section 6 — General Provisions

(a) All members in good standing of the Association, in the categories above listed shall receive each issue of the publications of the Association, together with such bulletins, documents, and items of information as may be, from time to time, disseminated to the general membership.

(b) No member of the Association who is in default with the Institute, a Chapter or Section of a Chapter of the Institute, or the Society affiliated with the Association shall be considered



## BY - LAWS (continued)

a member in good standing of the Association. Termination of membership in any of the above organizations shall automatically result in termination of membership in the Association. (c) No member who is in default with Association shall be considered a member in good standing in the Institute, in any of its Chapters or Sections of Chapters, nor in the Society affiliated with the Association. Termination of membership in the Association shall automatically result in termination of membership in the Institute, to the Chapter or Section of Chapter to which he was assigned, or to the Society of which he is a member.

(d) Restoration of membership in the Association by a member in default shall be by affirmative action by the Board. No action shall be taken by the Board until it has been found that:

1. The member in default has satisfactorily discharged his obligations to the Association. Unless the Board rules otherwise, the member shall make full payment for all dues and assessments in arrears.
2. The member in default has maintained (or restored) his membership in the Institute and a Chapter or Section of Chapter of the Institute, or the Society affiliated with the Association.
3. After receipt of the above qualification the Board may confer or deny restoration of membership without prejudice or explanation.
4. There will be an administrative charge of Five Dollars (\$5.00) for reinstatement of a member in default.

### ARTICLE V – MEETINGS

#### Section 1

The Association shall hold an annual meeting between September 1 and December 31, the time and place as determined by the Board. Notice of the meeting shall be included in the official publication of the Association and may be included in supplemental bulletins distributed to the membership.

#### Section 2

Upon a majority vote of the Board, the President may call a special meeting of the Association, provided notice of such meeting is mailed to each member of the Association not less than thirty days prior to its date. Such notice shall state the purpose for which the meeting has been called.

#### Section 3

All rights, powers and privileges of annual and special meetings, granted under the laws of the State of New York and as further defined in these By-Laws, shall be vested in and may be exercised by duly accredited delegates, or their alternates, of constituent organizations of the Association. Delegate and alternates shall be those members in good standing in the Association who qualify under other provisions in these By-Laws.

#### Section 4

Not less than thirty days before the opening of an annual meeting or special meeting, the Treasurer of the Association shall notify the Secretary of each Constituent organization, and the central office of the Association, as to the number of delegates to which that organization is entitled.

Determination of delegate strength shall be according to the following:

If the number of constituent members in constituent organizations who are not under suspension nor default to the Association is between: (Number of constituent members)

No. of Constituent Members	No. of Delegates
1 to 20	3
21 to 30	4
31 to 40	5
41 to 50	6
51 to 60	7
61 to 70	8
71 to 80	9
81 to 90	10
91 to 100	11

Then the number of member delegates entitled to be accredited to represent them shall be: (Number of delegates)

Beyond 100, for each additional, from one to 20 constituent members, one additional delegate.

#### Section 5

At any meeting of the Association, the full vote assigned to a constituent organization shall be apportioned among the accredited delegates present.

#### Section 6

At any meeting of the Association, a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the total number of accredited delegates, provided they represent not less than one half the number of constituent organizations.

#### Section 7

Any member in good standing may address a meeting of the Association, but only accredited delegates present may vote.

#### Section 8

The Board of Directors shall hold not less than four regular meetings each year. One of these shall be held within ten days following the adjournment of the annual meeting. The time and place of all sessions shall be as determined by the Board.

#### Section 9

The President may call a special meeting of the Board and shall call a special session at the written request of any five members of the Board. Only business stated in the call and notice of a special session shall be transacted thereat; provided however, that either the call and notice or the limitation as to the business to be transacted or both, may be waived by the consent of the majority of the members present at said session. Written notice shall be mailed not less than five (5) days prior to the date of such session.

#### Section 10

A majority of the total membership of the Board, excluding exofficio members shall constitute a quorum at all its meetings.

#### Section 11

An immediate past president of the Association who has served one full term as president, and is a member in good standing, shall be an exofficio member of the Board, with voting privileges for one year following the expiration of his term as president. Thereafter he shall have lifetime membership in the Past President's Council.

#### Section 12

The parliamentary usage governing the conduct of all meetings shall be as set forth in "Robert's Rules of Order Revised," when not inconsistent with these By-Laws.

### ARTICLE VI – NOMINATIONS & ELECTIONS

#### Section 1

At the first meeting of the Board following the annual meeting of the Association, the members present shall elect a nominating committee of five constituent members. No more than two of these shall be a past president of the Association, nor shall any member be eligible to succeed himself until one term has elapsed.

This committee shall:

- (a) prepare a list of nominees, designating one name for each of the open elective offices.
- (b) recognize, and also place in nomination, for any open elective office, the name of any qualified candidate, for whom it has received petitions, from three or more constituent organizations, each signed by five or more constituent members in good standing.
- (c) All nominating petitions shall be delivered to the nominating committee at least sixty (60) days prior to the opening of the annual meeting. The committee shall make its report to the Secretary of the Association at least forty (40) days prior to the opening of the annual meeting. The secretary, in turn, shall mail a notice of the nominations to the Secretary of each constituent organization, at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening of the annual meeting.

#### Section 2

In addition to the provisions of the preceding section, candidates for open elective offices may be nominated from the floor of the annual meeting, at a time and place provided in the agenda. Such nominations shall be made by an accredited delegate and seconded by not less than one accredited delegate from each of two different constituent organizations.

#### Section 3

At each annual meeting the officers shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and shall hold office until their successors have been elected. In the event of a contest for any office, such election shall be by secret ballot. The term of office of the officers shall expire simultaneously with the adjournment of the annual meeting.

#### Section 4

The election shall be determined by a plurality of votes cast for each of the respective candidates.

(continued on page 25)



## BY - LAWS (continued)

### Section 5

The presiding officer at the annual meeting shall announce the results of all balloting and shall declare all elections.

## ARTICLE VII — OFFICERS

### Section 1

The officers of the Association shall be the President, a President-Elect, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer. There shall be a Director from each of the constituent organizations of the Association. The Officers, President-Elect, the directors and the ex-officio members, as defined herein, shall constitute the Board.

### Section 2

With the exception of the President-Elect, who shall automatically succeed to the Presidency, the officers shall be elected at the Annual Meeting as herein provided, except that in the event of the President-Elect is unable or unwilling to assume the office of President and has so notified the Nominating Committee not less than sixty days prior to the opening of the Annual Meeting, then the Committee shall designate one nominee for the office of President and shall recognize and place in nomination the names of any additional candidates for this office whose petitions have been received as provided in Article VI, Section 1 (b) of these By-Laws.

### Section 3

The President and President-Elect shall serve for not less than one term. The Vice Presidents shall serve for not more than two successive terms. The Secretary and the Treasurer shall each serve for not more than three successive terms. The President and President-Elect cannot be elected to the same office until the lapse of one year.

### Section 4

A vacancy in the office of President shall be filled by the President-Elect. A vacancy in any other office, for the unexpired term, shall be filled by appointment by the Board.

### Section 5

In the event of disability or neglect in the performance of his duty of any officer of the Association, the Board of Directors shall have the power to declare the office vacant.

### Section 6

(a) The President shall perform the usual duties of the office. He shall preside at the Annual Meeting and at the sessions of the Board of Directors, and the Executive Committee, and shall be an ex-officio member of all committees.

(b) The President-Elect shall discharge the duties of the President in his absence. In the absence of the President and the President-Elect, a President Pro-Tem appointed by the Board shall discharge the duties. The President elected for the ensuing year shall appoint committee members pursuant to Article VIII.

(c) The Vice President shall serve as Commissioners in the Committee structures, as provided in Article VIII, and additionally shall discharge such duties as may be assigned to them by the President.

(d) The Secretary and the Treasurer shall perform the usual duties of their respective offices, and furnish such bond as shall be determined by the Board.

## ARTICLE VIII — COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

### Section 1 — The Executive Committee

(a) There shall be a standing committee of the Association to be known as the Executive Committee. The members shall consist of the President, the President-Elect, all Vice-Presidents, the immediate Past President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer. The President shall serve as chairman. Any vacancy in the Committee will be filled by appointment by the Board of Directors at its first meeting following the occurrence of the vacancy. The Secretary shall be responsible for the minutes of all meetings of the Committee. Copies of these minutes shall be distributed to all members of the Board of Directors within ten days of the meeting.

(b) The functions of the Executive Committee shall include the following:

1. To carry out the directives of the Board.
2. To coordinate the activities of the several committees and to assist them when necessary or advisable.
3. To oversee the operation of the executive office.
4. To assist the President in the routine administration of the Association.

5. To provide advice and counsel to the President in decisions which are not inconsistent with, or contrary to, policies of the Association.

6. To assist the President in formulating suggested programs and procedures for the Board's consideration.

(c) Unless specifically authorized or directed by the Board, the Executive Committee shall not:

1. Adopt a general budget.
2. Take disciplinary action.
3. Change the Rules of the Board or the By-Laws.
4. Give a proxy in any corporation.
5. Make an award of honor.
6. Purchase, sell, lease or hypothecate any real property.
7. Form an affiliation.
8. Fix admission fees or annual dues or fix any tax on the membership.

(d) Any action initiated by the Executive Committee shall be subject to review by the Board of Directors at the next regular or special meeting of the Board.

(e) The Executive Committee shall when requested by the President or at the written request of three or more members of the Committee, provided, however, there shall be a minimum of one meeting between each regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors.

(f) A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of four members of the Committee.

### Section 2 — Other Committees & Commissions

(a) All committees, except as otherwise provided in these By-Laws, shall be organized under the commission system similar to The Institute, and presently consist of the following:

1. The Commission on Structure and Organization.
2. The Commission on Professional Practice.
3. The Commission on Professional Affairs.

(b) Each of the Commissions shall be administered by a Vice-President of the Association, as designated by the President.

(c) Committees shall be designated and assigned to the appropriate commission as determined by the Rules of the Board.

(d) Rules of the Board shall be maintained by the Board and may be amended by simple majority vote of the Board.

## ARTICLE IX — FINANCES

### Section 1 — Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of the Association shall coincide with the calendar year.

### Section 2 — Fees, dues, subscriptions

(a) There shall be no entrance fee for admission to membership in the Association.

(b) The amount of the annual dues payable to the Association shall be determined by an annual Meeting and shall remain in effect until changed by the action of the subsequent Annual Convention Meeting. Dues shall be billed to each member by the Treasurer of the Association, and shall be payable directly to the Treasurer upon receipt. Such billing shall immediately follow, and shall be based upon the roster information provided by the constituent organizations, as described in Section-3 (a) of this Article.

(c) In the event of a change in the annual dues proposed by the Board, the constituent organizations shall be notified in writing at least 150 days before the annual meeting. Such change in dues shall require the approval of a majority vote of the accredited delegates present at the annual meeting.

### Section 3 — Duties of Constituent Organizations

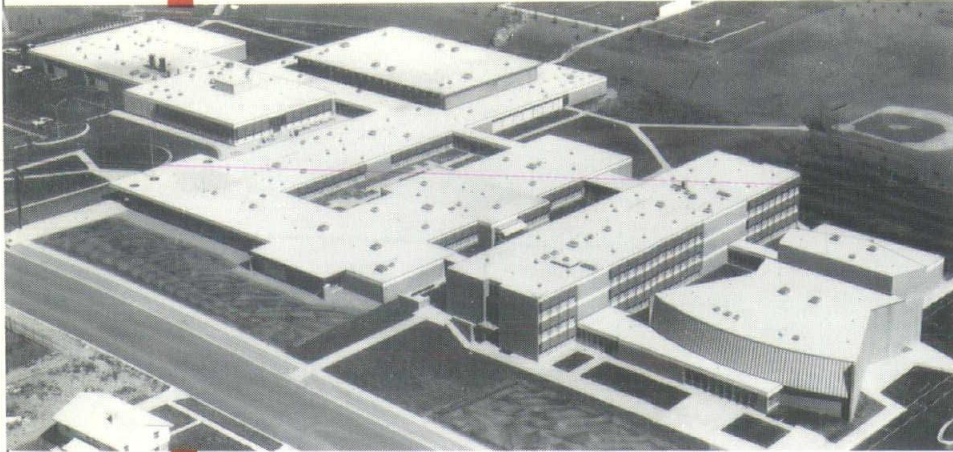
(a) Not later than February 1st each year, the Secretary of each constituent organization shall transmit to the central office of the Association a complete roster of that organization correct as of December 31st of the preceding year, and showing in complete detail the changes in constituent membership for the calendar year reported. The roster shall list:

1. all members in good standing — corporate constituent members, Professional Associates (if applicable), Associate and Emeritus members, Student Associates, Junior Associates or affiliation with student chapters in schools of Architecture need not be reported. Date of admission of new or transferred members into a constituent organization should be shown.
2. all members, of any category, who are in default because of non-payment of dues.
3. all members whose affiliation with the constituent organization has been terminated by reason of death, resignation, non-payment of dues, transfer from the jurisdiction of that constituent, or for any other reason, together with the dates of such action.

(continued on page 27)



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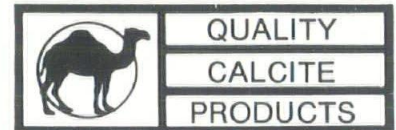
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## BY - LAWS (continued)

4. changes in membership classification within the constituent organization - from Associate to Professional Associate (if applicable), to Corporate, to Member Emeritus, together with date of such action.

(b) Whenever any member who is in default to his constituent organization becomes reinstated as a member in good standing, his constituent organization shall notify the Association of this fact, and the member shall pay to the Association the amount of his arrears.

### Section 4 - Annual Budget

Annually, and at a time determined by the Board, the Finance Committee of the Association shall submit, for Board approval, a budget showing anticipated income and expenditures for the next fiscal year. At that meeting and at each subsequent meeting of the Board, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, or his delegated representative shall appraise the Board of actual income and expenditures and their relation to the adopted budget.

### Section 5 - Annual Audit

There shall be an annual audit showing the financial position of the Association. The period of audit, and the auditor shall be as determined by the Board.

Copies of such audits shall be placed on file in the records of the Executive Office, and shall be made available to each constituent organization, as soon as they are received from the auditor.

## ARTICLE X - AMENDMENTS

### Section 1 - Amendment Procedure

These By-Laws may be amended at the Annual Meeting of any special meeting of the Association, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the accredited delegates present, provided that: (a) copies of the proposed amendments, and their purpose are mailed to the Secretaries of the constituent organizations not less than forty-five days prior to the opening of the annual meeting, or the date of a special meeting at which time the amendments will be introduced, and the text of the proposed amendments shall have been included in a publication to the Association, which shall have been distributed to the membership prior to the meeting of consideration.

### Section 2 - Proposals

Proposals to amend those By-Laws shall be:

- (a) By the By-Laws Committee.
- (b) By not less than 15 constituent members in good standing, provided the proposal is submitted to the By-Laws Committee not less than ninety days prior to the meeting at which they will be considered.
- (c) By affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Board of Directors present at a meeting in which the amendment is proposed, provided this occurs not less than forty-five days prior to the date of the meeting at which the amendment will be introduced.

### Section 3 - Ratification

Every such By-Law amendment shall be approved by the Board of the Institute before becoming effective.

## ARTICLE XI - STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

### Section 1

The Association shall endorse and adopt the current Standards of Professional Practice of the American Institute of Architects and the Mandatory Standards of the New York State Education Law. Both are appended to these By-Laws, and they shall be binding for all members of the Association.

### Section 2 - Disciplinary Proceedings

(a) Every formal charge against a member for unprofessional conduct shall be referred to the Committee on Professional Practice, who shall determine the nature of the charge and report its findings to the Board.

(b) In matters affecting alleged unprofessional conduct by a member of the Association who is also a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Board without further consideration shall require the secretary of the Association to forward all such material received by the Association to the Secretary of the A.I.A. Chapter to which such member belongs.

(c) In matters concerning alleged infractions of the State Education Law, the Board shall direct the Board or Committee on Professional Practice to cooperate with the State Education Department and endeavor to secure adequate disciplinary action. The Board shall be apprised of any action contemplated by the State Education Dept., such as warning or suspension or revocation of license in order that it may take any action which it deems advisable.

(d) In matters affecting alleged unprofessional conduct of a member of the Association who is not a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Board shall be the sole judge of what constitutes such unprofessional conduct, and whether or not he is guilty thereof. When the Board finds such a member guilty of unprofessional conduct it shall either censure him, suspend his membership, for such time as it deems fitting, or terminate his membership, provided that, in all instances, the member concerned has been offered in writing an opportunity to be heard by the Board in his own defense at a hearing fixed by the Board as to time and place.

(e) Every formal charge against a member for unprofessional conduct shall be privileged, and the charges, all proceedings, evidence, data, notices and transcripts and any other matters relating to the charges shall be confidential.

## ARTICLE XII - AFFILIATION WITH THE INSTITUTE

### Section 1

The Association is a constituent organization of the Institute, under a charter granted by the Institute on October 20, 1949. Its domain coincides geographically with the New York Region AIA, and it is a member of the New York Regional Council AIA.

### Section 2

From among the members in good standing who are also corporate members of the Institute, the Board shall annually appoint: (a) a delegate to represent the Association at the annual meeting of the Institute.

(b) a representative and an alternate representative to serve on the New York Regional Council AIA.

### Section 3

The Director of the New York Region AIA, during his term of office, shall become an ex-officio member of the Board of the Association with all rights and privileges attendant thereto. He shall continue in this position until his successor has been elected.

\* \* \*

### ALL MEMBERS PRESENT & ACCOUNTED FOR?!

In early June, the Empire State Architect will feature the 1971-1972 N.Y.S.A.A.'s Roster. This is to alert each and every member of the State Association to contact his Chapter's Secretary and inform him of the mailing address to which the Empire State Architect shall be sent, where four times a year you will receive and eagerly peruse each issue. You DO read it of course!?

The Secretary of each Chapter should then be responsible for forwarding his Chapters up-to-date, completely accurate, membership list to the editor of the Empire State Architect, no later than April 15th, 1971.

A reminder is being sent to each Chapter Secretary imploring him to comply with what should be a relatively easy assignment, among his many assignments.

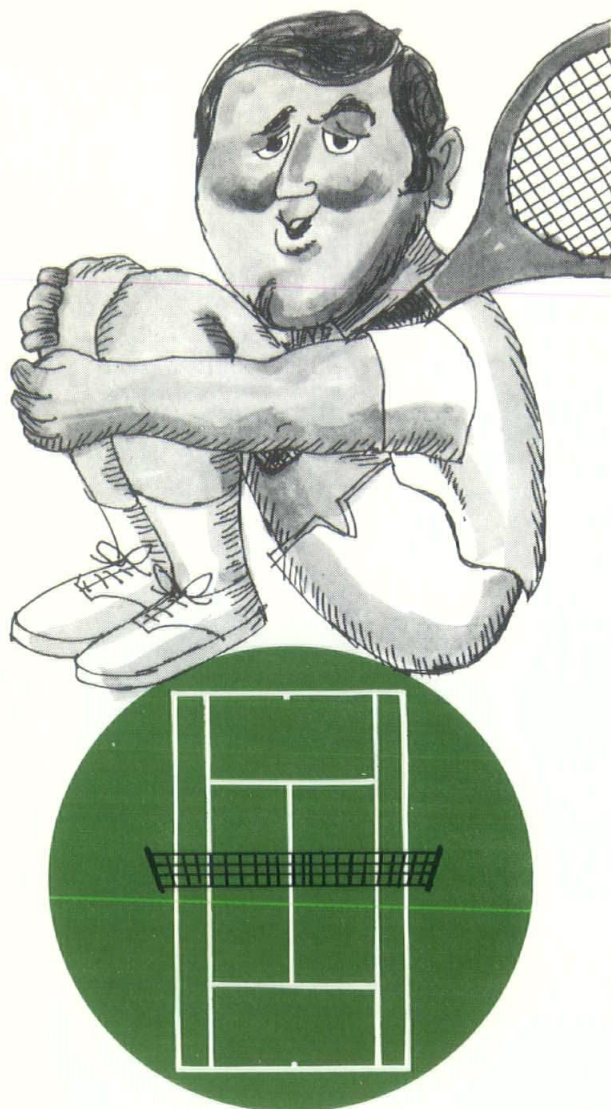
Please submit to:

Arthur H. Davis, Editor  
Empire State Architect  
18 Tracy Street  
Buffalo, New York 14202

Please . . . . .

Thank You!





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## PRODUCT NEWS

### HOPE'S ANNOUNCES AN IMPROVED VERSION OF REVERSIBLE WINDOW

Hope's Windows, a subsidiary of Roblin Hope's Industries, Inc., has placed on the market a new, improved reversible window which is manufactured from solid hot rolled steel sections for exceptional strength.

The new unit is Hope's Series 3000 heavy steel reversible window. The combination of reversibility, glazing versatility and high strength results in a window ideally suited to the needs of air-conditioned hospitals, office buildings or any multi-story building where cleaning poses a problem.

The reversible feature eases the task of glass cleaning by allowing the ventilator to rotate 180° so that the glass may be easily and safely cleaned from within the room. Key type locks are standard equipment but manually operated hardware is available for ventilators used for emergency operation.

All corners of the unit are solidly welded, providing integral one-piece frames. The window accommodates insulating glass up to and including one inch thick.

E. L. Rohrbach, president of Hope's Windows, said the new Series 3000 windows are now available in a variety of finishes, such as Ultra-Coat, hotdip galvanized and others.

The windows are manufactured at the Hope's Windows plant in Jamestown, New York, and are erected by Hope's experienced crews maintained at each district office and at the plant. Erection by Hope's eliminates the problem of divided responsibility and assures proper installation of materials.

The Hope's name has been identified with quality buildings since 1818.

Details and specifications of all Hope's Windows are in Sweets. Architectural File.

### NEW MOPANCO "STRESSED-SKIN" INSULATED BUILDING PANELS FEATURED IN 1971 CATALOG

The Modular Panel Company, New Bedford, Massachusetts, has just issued its 1971 condensed architectural catalog describing its new MOPANCO "stressed-skin" insulated building panels for the speedy erection of prefabricated plants and warehouses for frozen foods, also for coolers, environmental control and other cryogenic construction projects.

The catalog shows architect's specifications for the MOPANCO exclusive "stressed-skin" insulated panel systems which provides, among other advantages, a higher strength to weight ratio, a wrap-around insulation for minimum loss, water resistance and a vapor-proof construction. It incorporates a Dylite expanded polystyrene self-extinguishing foam core. Aluminum and other facings are available in a selection of attractive colors.

Construction details, tables, charts and essential design data make this MOPANCO catalog a quick, handy reference. Copies are available upon request.



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that long has to be doing something right).

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**HB Smith**



# Major Changes In Licensing and Registration Of Architects Urged

Major reforms in the licensing and registration of the nation's architects have been recommended by study panels of The American Institute of Architects and the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

The findings, which culminate about four years of work, must first be sent to and acted upon by AIA's Board of Directors as well as the NCARB convention. Implementation of the suggestions would then be sought through state and territorial legislatures, state regulatory boards established by legislatures, and the schools of architecture.

Changes proposed will enable architects to better serve the public welfare, explained chairman of the AIA-NCARB Joint Committee on Licensing and Internship. The new standards will meet the demand of the 1970's for architects who can synthesize technical information and community needs to produce solutions for environmental problems and the wise use of space.

The Joint Committee is urging five major changes in licensing procedures enacted by the states and territories plus development of a much shorter examination to qualify architects to practice.

Major recommendations:

\*A definition for the practice of architecture which covers structures or groups of structures whose principal purpose is "human habitation or use." By emphasizing "human habitation or use" the definition attempts to make a more sensible distinction between the practice of architecture and the practice of civil engineering.

\*In order to advance new technologies an architect would be allowed to have a financial interest in the manufacture, sale, or installation of a component or process that might be used in a structure for which he is the architect, provided he fully discloses such an interest to the client and the client "explicitly waives" any objection he may have to such an interest.

\*The suggested minimum age to practice should be 21, and there should be no requirements that the architect be a U.S. citizen.

\*To be licensed, an architect would have to take a state examination. To take the examination he would have to hold a degree from an accredited school or architecture or pass a qualifying examination after suitable practical experience. However, the qualifying examination should be phased out by the

mid 1970's, at the study groups recommendation. The candidate for examination would have to complete six years in school or five in school and one in training under an architect.

\*The examination should be much shorter than the present four-day tests. Over a period of five years, the states should change their licensing examination to concentrate on the examinee's ability to solve problems. "The exam is expected to deal with significant environmental issues, with the examinee in the role of architect as tactician or strategist," reviewing the reports of staff and associates and formulating recommendations. He will be required to demonstrate his ability to synthesize basic, general knowledge of environmental needs, human behavior, construction science, design and planning fundamentals, legal requirements, economics and management. (Key sections of the existing exams, covering such subjects as site planning, design history and theory of architecture, building equipment, professional administration, building construction, and structures would be presumed to have been adequately covered by the academic degree from an accredited university.)

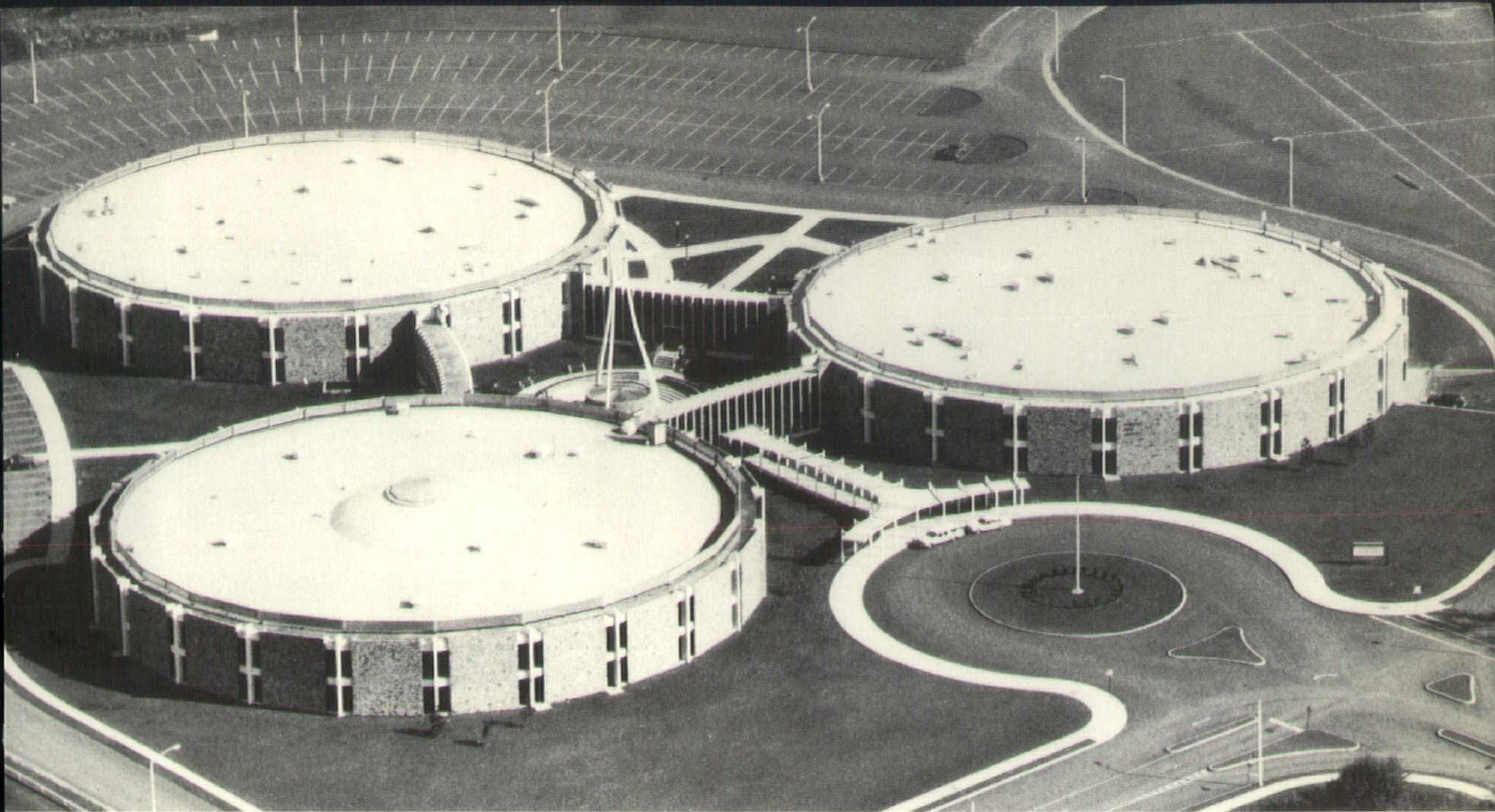
\*Architects should be allowed to practice in states other than their state of residence when they hold an unexpired license in their home state plus a certificate from the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. While he is waiting for the certificate to be filed with the state, the out-of-state architect should be allowed to enter the state for purposes of discussing his services with a prospective client.

\*A partnership or corporation should be allowed to practice in a state provided two thirds of the partners or the directors of the corporation are licensed under the laws of any state to practice one of the design professions—architecture, engineering, landscape architecture. The person in charge of architectural services to be offered in the state would have to be a partner or a director and be licensed in that state.

\*Firms should be allowed to practice under names which do not include the names of any partner or corporation director, providing full information about the firm is given in the state.

The suggested new legislative guidelines do not provide for "umbrella registration" of related professions as architects.





Board of Education, Lebanon, Pa., Owners; Lacey, Atherton and Davis, Architect; Lev Zetlin and Associates, Consulting Structural Engineers; M. L. Halderman and Sons, General Contractor; Millard Suppliers, Concrete Suppliers

# Solite concrete spans 130' gymnasium roof with 20" circular plate – economy with deflection and quality control.

## Lebanon Senior High School, Lebanon, Pennsylvania

Structural engineering studies for the Lebanon Senior High gymnasium resulted in an unusual roof design—considered to be one of the nation's longest and thinnest concrete circular plates.

Utilizing the high strength and light weight advantages of Solite structural concrete, the central roof plate covers an unsupported diameter of 130 ft. The adjoining circular perimeter roof spans an additional 45 ft. with a 15-in.-thick slab.

Engineers calculated that the flat plate scheme would be at least 20% more economical than alternate designs considered.

Field measurement of deflection and long-term creep on the central plate showed a total of 12 3/8 in. after nine months. Designers had predicted deflection of 11 7/8 in. A large, heavy acoustical panel was hung from the ceiling after 2 1/2 months, causing a short increase in the rate of deflection.

Engineer's specifications for 5000 psi concrete strength were exceeded, as shown by results of 16 tests with 35 cylinders—averaging 5943 psi.

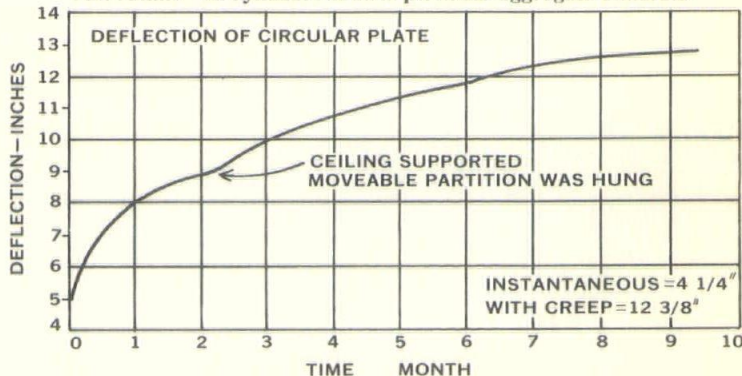
Solite lightweight concrete was also used for the domed roof of the library—another of the three two-story structures in the total project. Concrete strength of 4000 psi was called for—and field lab

tests representing 67 cylinders revealed an average of 5586 psi.

Architectural and engineering ingenuity produce two dramatic examples of employing modern materials to meet design objectives.

### Deflection curve for gymnasium roof plate

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